ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

Thursday, August 14.

☞ Mr. Brooks, who caned Sumner, has been re-elected to Congress, in South Carolina, by the following vote:

In Lexington district,	983	votes.
" Edgefield "	2,161	"
" Newberry "	1,381	"
" Abbeville "	1,616	"
" Laurens "	1,771	"
Total,	7,922.	

In Edgefield and Abbeville the amount of money collected (to pay his fine) was $615.

The vote is a very handsome one under the circumstances—two thirds of the voters having cast their ballots.

Mr. Keitt has also been re-elected, without opposition, by a very full vote.

A MEAN ACT.—The Concord Gazette states that when Mr. Kerr passed through Rutherfordton, the other day, the town bells were tolled for him as he entered the place, and continued tolling as long as he was in hearing. This is about as *mean* and *cowardly* an act as we ever recorded, as committed by persons claiming to be respectable.

☞ Col. Colt has made two millions of dollars by making shooting irons. He is now considered by many quite a horse.

THE SWORD OF THE BRAVE.—Gen. Jackson willed a sword to Donelson, with the injunction that he should use it when the country got into war. The war with Mexico came on, but the sword remained in its scabbard, and the scabbard in Donelson's closet, while Breckinridge, with no such injunction upon him, turned out and served his country gallantly in the war.

GOV. GARDNER.—This abolition Governor of Massachusetts has been nominated for re-election. In his letter of acceptance he avows his purpose to support Fremont, because he "believes the contest solely between him and Buchanan." On this subject he differs with his know-nothing friends in this section.

HOTTENTOT CUSTOM.—Among the Hottentots, if a widow marries again, she is obliged to cut off the joint of a finger for every husband she marries after the first; this she presents to her new husband on her wedding day, beginning at one of her little fingers first.

AN AWFUL MIXTURE.—A woman named Eliza Livingston, having been found dead in Tallahassee, a few days ago, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that she came to her death "by the excessive use of chloroform, laudanum and liquor."

☞ Mr. Fillmore is out with another letter, accepting a nomination from the *United* Americans. He says he feels *peculiarly* flattered by the confidence reposed in him.

PROGRESS OF RIFLE PREACHING.—The progress which the Black Republican clergy are making throughout the country in propagating their murder doctrines from the pulpit is truly wonderful. Only a few days ago, a black-hearted "colored" Republican in Warren county, Illinois, offered a reward of $25 for the "scalp" of Stephen A. Douglas! Following up the same infernal spirit, the Black Republicans met in convention last week at Middleburg, Ohio, and passed the following infamous and cowardly resolution—after a speech in its favor by a rifle clergyman:

Resolved, That whosoever would assissinate President Pierce would be a friend to his race and to his country.

A HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE.—The Fillmore movement at the South is filling the Abolitionists with high hopes. They are already beginning to make their arrangements for the election of Fremont in case the contest is taken to the House of Representatives. Accordingly, on Friday last, we find them summarily expelling Mr. Allen, a democrat of Illinois, from his seat, in the expectation of thus securing a majority of the delegation for Fremont. This aggravated outrage was perpetrated by a strictly sectional vote, and is unsustained by a scintilla of reason or justice. Every Southern man recorded his vote against this flagrant act of a brutal majority, but strange to say, Mr. Haven, the law partner of Mr. Fillmore, his bosom friend and special spokesman on the floor of the House, voted with the Abolitionists.

Will the Intelligencer be kind enough to look to this and explain? Are the Fillmore and Fremont forces at the North on the eve of a coalition? If so, Mr. Syme should tell his Southern readers.—*S. S. Democrat.*

BLACK REPUBLICAN CREED.—Unlimited Freedom! Free Speech. Freedom to abuse, vilify, slander, black-guard the friends of the Constitution and the Union, without limit and without responsibility. The rest of Republican "freedom" is briefly comprehended in *free* plunder of the public funds, free niggers and Fremont!—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ *Punch* says what a blessed change for society it would be, if all the numerous rascals now upon the turf were under it instead.

SPEECH
OF
HON. T. L. CLINGMAN,
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.
ON

The Resolution reported by the select Committee to investigate the alleged assault upon Senator Sumner by Mr. Brooks;

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES JULY 9, 1856.

Resolved, That Preston S. Brooks be, and he is forthwith, expelled from this House as a representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the House hereby declares its disapprobation of the said acts of Henry A. Edmondston and Lawrence M. Keitt in regard to the said assault;

the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, to strike out the resolutions and insert, in lieu thereof, the following:

Resolved, That this House has no jurisdiction over the assault alleged to have been committed by the Hon. Preston S. Brooks a member of this House from the State of South Carolina, upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, a senator from the State of Massachusetts; and therefore deem it improper to express any opinion on the subject.

MR. CLINGMAN said:

MR. SPEAKER: I was desirous of offering a few observations to the House upon this question at the time when it first came before us. No opportunity to debate it, however, was afforded; but the previous question was moved. You, sir, may remember that I made an effort to say something on the merits of the case. I should then—for my mind was operated on by the excitement of the occasion; I should then, perhaps, have said one or two things that I do not desire to present upon this occasion. I find that it is necessary for those of us who voted against the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Campbell] to say something for the country, since we are held up before it as approving the assault of the gentleman from South Carolina, and as justifying it, because of the votes we then gave against the resolution under which the committee was raised. There has been, Mr. Speaker, since that time a great deal of excitement gotten up on this question. I intend to-day, in the remarks which I expect to make, to endeavor so to speak as not to add to the excitement, either in the House or in the country. I intend to speak, as far as I can, without doing injustice to anybody, but simply with the purpose of presenting briefly those views which operated upon my mind, and which, perhaps, influenced the minds of other gentlemen who voted with me upon that occasion.

But, sir, in order that gentlemen may not misunderstand the position which I mean to occupy, when I speak mildly and moderately upon this question, I must allude to a matter preliminary in its character by way of explanation. Sir, it was said, a few weeks ago, and very shortly after this occurrence—whether truly or not I do not know—but it was reported all over this city that certain gentlemen who were opposed to me in politics, and who sympathized with Mr. Sumner, intended, by speeches of extreme violence, to provoke, if possible, other attacks from us, and thus increase the excitement. This was so generally circulated as to have been known to everybody here; and a prominent republican or free-soil paper in New York (the Courier and Enquirer) had an article, which was sent to us all, in which that course seemed to be marked out. Now, without undertaking to say that it is the purpose of any gentleman upon this floor, by violent speeches, to provoke others to engage in personal rencounters, nevertheless I feel it right to allude to that matter, and I say to all such gentlemen, if there be such—I hope there are in fact none such—but if any gentleman desires a personal difficulty, I, as a benevolent, good natured man, hope he will be gratified. If there are none such, why, then, all the better. When I was a boy, in my part of the country, sometimes, on occasions of public gatherings, a man would go out and say that he was "electioneering for a fight," and such a man generally succeeded in picking up a fight somewhere on those occasions; but if he did fight, and was whipped, or if he even whipped somebody else, it being a "free fight," it was supposed that the matter concerned the parties alone, and that no one else had a right to complain.

Now, sir, if on the present occasion any gentleman desires to get into a difficulty, and is gratified in his wishes, I hope we shall not have a great howl in any part of the country over it. I hope it will be looked upon as a mere personal matter for the gratification of the gentlemen who engage in it. And as I am a peaceable man, and never like to get into difficulties, so I do not take much pains to get out of the way; and as, during this hot weather, I feel very languid and indisposed to exertion, I shall not take especial pains to get out of the way of anybody who may be in search of such a thing. While I do not intend to utter anything to offend any gentleman who does not want to be offended, still, if any one upon this floor—I limit the remark to members of the House, not extending it to outsiders at all—wants a difficulty with me on this subject, I am perfectly willing for him to take it for granted that I have insulted him, and am responsible in any manner that he desires; but if he does not desire it, then not for the world would I offend him.—But if this is to be a matter of mere abuse and vituperation, I wash my hands of it; I do not intend to embark in anything of that kind.—I regard fighting as objectionable in many respects, but quarrelling and denunciation are vastly more intollerable. When the British made war on China, the Chinese went into the field armed with gongs, and made a terrible noise, to induce the English, doubtless, to leave their territory. Now, if this is to be a mere Chinese gong business—an effort, in other words, to see who can make the loudest and most disagreeable noise—I will keep clear of it, and, if necessary, put my fingers in my ears to escape its annoyance.

Now let me call the attention of the House to the case under consideration. As I have already said, it is one which has produced a very great and remarkable excitement in the country. This, Mr. Speaker, may well be a matter of surprise to me; for though I have not been here a great many years as a member, yet about a dozen collisions on the floors of the two houses have occurred in my time, and they were much stronger cases than this, because they took place while the houses were in session. Why, I recollect that, during my first Congress, Mr. White, of Kentucky, and Mr. Rathbun, of New York, had a set-to just near where I now stand, during a period of great excitement, and when politics ran very high, with reference to a personally offensive charge against Mr. Clay; but the House never adopted any proceedings against those members, and it made no noise in the country. I recollect, too, that, in the next Congress, a gentleman from Georgia and another from Tennessee had a struggle over on the other side of the chamber, and several large desks were overturned, and the gentlemen apologized for disturbing our deliberations; but the House did not raise any committee of censure them in any wise. Also, toward the close of that session, whilst the House was in session, at a late hour in the night, during a sort of triangular fight, a gentleman from Alabama struck a gentleman from the Northwest over the head with a cane, and cut it so that it bled very freely; but this did not cause the raising of any committee, or cause any other proceeding against the parties. I remember, too, going into the Senate that night, near one or two o'clock—and I must say here that these disturbances occur more frequently during the last night of the session, when gentlemen, having been up for two or three days and nights successively, have gotten sleepy, and those who are in the habit of drinking spirits, drink a little from patriotic motives, just to keep awake, so as to be able to attend to the public business—but, as I was saying, I went into the Senate chamber that night, and a senator asked me what we had been doing in the House. I replied that we had just had a little fight there among three of the members. "Why," said he, with an air of exultation, "we have had two in the Senate to night!" and it was true. It was on that occasion that a senator from Pennsylvania was standing up making a speech, and a senator from Mississippi, not liking his speech, went up and struck him in the face, or attempted so to strike him, and they had a regular set-to. The Senate, however, did not raise any committee to take charge of the subject.

During the next Congress, two members from North Carolina had a collision just behind where I am standing; but really no notice was taken of it, except by a little knocking on the Speaker's desk, and a request on his part that members would resume their seats and keep order.

A VOICE. Who were the members?

MR. CLINGMAN. I do not give the names of the parties in any of these cases, because, if I did, I might have to refer to gentlemen who are now upon the floor, and thereby render it necessary for them to make explanations, and thus divert the attention of the House from the present case.

Sir, I recollect also that during the Congress of 1852, two gentlemen from Mississippi had a fight over the way; they were rather stout gentlemen and made quite a "muss," as they say in New York; but nobody talked about raising a committee. Why, even during the last Congress I think we had two difficulties of this sort. A gentleman from Maine had a fight with some gentleman from the West; but it all ended without any action, or even notice, on the part of the House. On another occasion two gentlemen from Tennessee had a violent altercation, and one of them jumped over several desks, and the other pulled out a pistol, or, at any rate, a pistol fell upon the floor near him; but no steps were taken against them. And it is a little remarkable that the gentleman who jumped over the desks was a candidate for an office in this House at the beginning of this session, and was elected on the first ballot by a very large vote. If you look at that vote, I expect you will find that every single gentleman who voted for the raising of this committee actually voted for him.

Now, that shows you what was thought of assaults and batteries here on the floor.—There is no doubt that this was an interruption of the business of the House—that it was a breach of privilege; and yet a large majority of the present House, including all those, I think, who sustain the action against Mr. Brooks, attached so little weight to it, that when they had the whole United States to pick from, they selected that very gentleman to make a Clerk of the House of. There have also been several duels, without anybody being punished for them. It is true, that when the Cilley duel occured, owing to the fact that there was a great deal of political excitement at that time, and that it was supposed that Mr. Clay was connected with it, and some capital would be made against him and his party, the House did get up a committee, and had debates; but the matter was laid on the table, and instead, a very foolish law was passed on the subject of duelling. During the first Congress that I was here, a duel occurred between a member from Alabama and a member from North Carolina. A member from New York (Preston King) did then introduce a resolution; but, after a little debate, the House rejected it by laying it on the table. The last duel occured in 1851, between a gentleman from Alabama and one from my own State, and the House took no notice of it at all.

Then as to outside difficulties, such as this one which the gentleman from Ohio has now brought before us in the present case, we have had almost innumerable cases of them. During the Congress before the last, while the House was in session, and just by the door of the post office, a member from New York beat the Postmaster General, or some other member of the cabinet, and nobody took any notice of it. Why, there was a man shot in the door of this hall some years ago while there was a fight going on between two members in the House; but no one was punished for it. A friend beside me suggests that the House did raise a committee in that case.—I believe it did; but that was all.

I might allude to many other circumstances of this kind. My object is to let the House see that this occurrence, as compared with similar ones, is sought to be greatly magnified. Now, the utmost that could be said of this is, that it was a breach of privilege of the House and of the Senate. Well, all these instances that I have cited were clearly and confessedly such, because done in the presence of the houses when actually in session; and yet none of them were followed by punishment. I really cannot undertake to give a history of all these disturbances, there seem to have been so many of them; but I am reminded of another fight that occurred in the post office between two members while the House was in session during the last Congress. But there is a great effort to make political capital out of this case that is obvious to every one. Here is a certain party calling itself republican, which thinks, perhaps, that with it the sands of life are running a little low; and hence its friends want to get up a great excitement and clamor in the country, in the hope of acquiring strength; and therefore I shall call the attention of the House briefly to the facts of the case and the principles involved, to show that there is nothing in the world to justify that excitement.

It is admitted that the gentleman from South Carolina went into the Senate chamber after that body had adjourned, and committed an assault and battery on a senator. They charge, in the first place, that that was a breach of privilege of the Senate.

The able argument of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cobb] rests the general question of privilege, I think, upon proper grounds.—I do not mean to follow in his footsteps, as to the ground occupied by him. I say, however, that, in the first place, it cannot with truth be charged as a breach of privilege of the Senate because the Senate was not at the time in session, then it was not such an existing body as to be subject to such a wrong.

There is a clear distinction between the Senate and the individual senators of which it may be composed when called together.—It is only a Senate when in actual session, and has not, at other times, any of the rights conferred on it as a Senate. This proposition is so clear that it has only to be stated, I think, to be acquiesced in.

In the second place it was said that it was a wrong, on the ground that it was committed in the Senate chamber, and a great deal of stress is laid upon that point in certain quarters. But, we know that, when the Senate is not in session, any citizen can go into the Senate chamber just as he can go into the rotunda or along Pennsylvania avenue; and an assault and battery committed there is no more than an assault and battery committed anywhere else. We have, politically speaking, no sacred places in this country. There are halls for doing public business, and when a legislative body or a court is in session, any interruption at that time is a breach of privilege but there is no sanctity of place according to our American ideas.

An assault in a court-house while the court is in session, is a contempt of court. But nobody ever pretended that a fight there while the court was not in session, was anything more than a fight elsewhere; and I may add, in passing, that in fact an English chief justice has declared that even an assault and battery upon a judge, while walking in the streets, is not a breach of the privileges of the court. I will, however, proceed to another point.

It is argued, in the third place, that if this was not a breach of the privileges of the Senate, it was a breach the privileges of a senator. Well, sir, let us look at that for a single moment. I will not argue it at length, because this point has been already well argued in the report of the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Cobb.] In the first place, it is said that no senator can be called to account for words spoken in debate, in any other place. What does that mean? You and I know that these words are a mere copy of an old British statute, made to protect members of Parliament from being sued for slander; because a member of Parliament was sued for slander for words spoken in debate, and had to pay heavy damages. They therefore passed that statute, and we copied it. That is the plain and obvious meaning of it. It is to protect members and senators from being harrassed by civil actions, or indictments for libels. The gentleman from Ohio asks, "Are not the persons of the people's representatives to be protected?" Certainly they are; but so is the person of every citizen in this country. The law is presumed to be sufficient to protect every man. A senator has no advantages in that respect over anybody else. We are all entitled to the protection of the law—the humblest citizen as much as the senator.—There are no privileged classes in this country; nothing in the constitution, or in our American system, to support such a claim as is now put forward.

The notion which some persons have adopted, as to the sacredness of the persons of senators, is a sort of Brahminical idea. I say Brahminical, because in India, where despotism has flourished from time immemorial, and presents its most debasing features, a Brahmin's person is held to be sacred; and if he commits the greatest crime his person cannot be touched. If he is guilty even of treason the government dare not punish him in his body, but can only send him away.—That system illustrates what is meant by the peculiar privileges and sacredness of person of a senator, as claimed by the abolitionists and some others whom they have carried away for a time under the recent excitement. Sir, I repudiate the idea. It is unworthy of the age and of the country in which we live. All men are entitled to the protection of the law as to their persons, but none to any peculiar privileges. I hold, therefore, sir, that there is nothing in that clause at all which bears upon the question under discussion.—But supposing that I am wrong in my opinion, still the facts are not sufficient to make the case claimed in the report. Let us take the report's own statement of the facts, and it proves conclusively that the assault did not grow out of words spoken in debate. Sir, the words of that senator, as spoken in the Senate, did not cause the assault in question.

It is not contended that the gentleman from South Carolina heard the words as spoken in the Senate; nor would he in fact have made the assault for them as spoken. The report of the majority shows the facts to be different. Why was it committed? The words of Mr. Brooks show the cause. "Sir," said he to Mr. Sumner, "I have read your speech with great care," &c.; "and I have come to punish you for it." The assault occurred because of *the publication* made by the senator from Massachusetts; not *for words spoken in debate.* The whole evidence goes to show that it was for *the publication.* Well, is he protected in any way for that? Why, not at all. In England, from whence we copied this provision of the constitution, it has been repeatedly decided that, if a member of Parliament, or anybody else, prints his speech, and it is libellous, he is not protected. Our own courts have made similar decisions in this country. It, therefore, turns out that the gentleman printed and published what was offensive; and any one aggrieved might have brought an action against him for damages, or indicted him for the libel. His personal senatorial privileges would not have availed him at all, and do not meet the case admitted to have been made. As he has no right or peculiar privilege under the constitution in this respect, of course he stands just on the footing of any other man who publishes a gross libel. He, therefore, can be looked upon in no other light than the attitude of any person who should publish or write offensive things. This position is fully established by the facts set out in the report, and needs only to be stated to be evident.

But, again, it is said that, at the time Mr. Sumner was assailed, he was at his desk directing and franking off his speech. But there would seem to be a peculiar fitness and justice in his being taken just in the act, and punished while in the act of sending off and diffusing his libellous publication. It is contended, however, that he was in the line of his duty, &c. So he would have been if writing in the same way in his room, or going to or from the Capitol, or to one of the departments on business. Undoubtedly, the person of a senator ought to be protected when doing his proper business. So, however, ought the farmer and mechanic in their business, likewise. Their occupations are just as important to the well being of the country as the duties of legislators. The persons engaged in them all, as well as other citizens, have an equal right to be protected from assaults; but the senator has no higher claim than the others.

But there is another circumstance which has been handled a good deal to the prejudice of my friend from South Carolina. I am not undertaking to defend him, so far as to say that his act was right in itself, in a legal sense. I admit that it was a breach of the law; and the gentlemen has been indicted and punished for it in the courts, as the law provides. But, nevertheless, my object is to show that there is nothing in the case which ought to induce the House to take cognizance of it, or to excite the country. It is said that the gentleman from South Carolina did not give sufficient notice to the senator from Massachusetts. There is a great deal said on that point to create a prejudice in the public mind.

Well, sir, I do not know how much is to be considered sufficient notice in such cases.—I have heard of a good many cases of assault and battery, and I do not, at this time, recollect any one where more notice was given than in this case. What would be sufficient notice for one man would not be sufficient notice for another, perhaps. If a gentleman bearing the same relations to another as the gentleman from South Carolina bore to the senator from Massachusetts had gone to him and told him, after such a preliminary statement as was made, that he intended to punish him for his speech, I would consider that to be notice enough to most men of ordinary courage and promptness. I have known men to attempt to cane others for offences or insult, and have a regular set-to; and very probably the assailant would be worsted. I will say this, in justice to the gentleman from South Carolina, that it sufficiently appears, I think, that, after his speech, he in the first instance gave purposely a slight blow with the small end of his cane, which, in fact, alone he used during the whole occurrence, and that Mr. Sumner was on his feet before any second blow was given. Of course, the gentleman from South Carolina did not want to give so much notice as would enable the gentleman from Massachusetts to get out of the way, or have the gentleman from South Carolina bound to keep the peace: at the same time he gave, certainly, more notice than is usually given in these cases. But perhaps the House will say that in this case the notice was not sufficient. Now, I submit that, if this position is to be taken by the House, it should first determine how much notice is necessary. To condemn the gentleman from South Carolina now on that ground is very much in the nature of passing an *ex post facto* law. It is to hold him responsible for the violation of a rule which has not been adopted. I am free to confess that I very much prefer that, if assaults and batteries are to occur, the parties should have an equal chance.

There is nothing more mortifying to a brave man than to be assailed at a disadvantage, where he has not an equal chance to repel the assault. If that be the fact in the case of the senator from Massachusetts, I sympathize with him; but if, on the contrary, he would have made no effort to defend himself or repel the assault, then I say it matters not whether the notice was long or short; it is merely a question how much personal suffering he was compelled to endure, and that is a question for the courts to decide. If the gentleman from South Carolina assailed without provocation, then the courts should punish him. If he had provocation, but was excessive in the injuries inflicted, then the punishment should be suited to the aggravation of the offence. The courts have taken cognizance of the matter by indictment, and, if the senator desires it, he can bring his action likewise for damages. If the gentleman from Massachusetts is not satisfied with the redress given him by law, then I know that I do no more than justice to my friend from South Carolina when I say that he will be gratified to give him an even chance in any mode that that gentleman would suggest; but if he does not choose to avail himself of that opportunity, he has a similar right to make an assault himself. These are his remedies: First, the indictment already determined; secondly, a civil action for damages; thirdly, a challenge; and, fourthly, an attack on his assailant.

These I take to be sufficient, without any action of this House.

I have no more to say upon this branch of the subject. I will now advert to what I conceive to be the most interesting and important subject involved in this case. I know that education, manner of life, and associations, as well as mental peculiarities, cause persons to differ in their feelings and judgments in relation to occurrences of this kind. Still, I venture to say, that nearly every man—I will not say every man—will agree with me, that there may be cases of vituperation and calumny so outrageous as under certain circumstances, to justify an assault and battery. In a country where there is liberty of speech and liberty of the press there is very apt to be licentiousness in both. Sir, I wish to be distinctly understood that I am in favor of liberty of speech and of liberty of the press. I put it upon the same ground that I put the right of liberty of motion. Any man in this country has the right to move about as he pleases; but if he treads upon my toes I have the right to throw him off. A man has the right to move his arm as he pleases; but if he moves it so as to strike me violently I have the right to resent the blow by force.—In the same manner liberty of speech and of the press may be exercised; but if a man carries it to licentiousness, so as to do great wrong to others, he should be held responsible.

When upon this subject I avail myself of the authority of perhaps the most distinguished man ever born in Massachusetts, and one of the greatest men born in any country—a no less distinguished man than Benjamin Franklin. Every gentleman knows that he was a cool, calm, sagacious, and philosophic man. And, sir, late in life, when his sun was past its meridian, during the first year of Washington's administration, defending freedom of speech and of the press, expressed himself in this language. I read from the second volume of the works of Franklin, by Sparks, and from an article under the head of "Political Economy," dated September 1789.

After speaking of the abuses of the liberty of the press, and the necessity of some safeguard or corrective, he says:

"But I have been at a loss to imagine any that may not be construed an infringement of the sacred *liberty of the press.* At length, however, I think I have found one that, instead of diminishing general liberty, shall augment it; which is by restoring to the people a species of liberty of which they have been deprived by our laws—I mean the *liberty of the cudgel.* In the rude state of society prior to the existence of laws, if one man gave another ill language the affronted person would return it by a box on the ear and, if repeated, by a good drubbing; and this without offending against any law. But now the right of making such return is denied, and they are punished as breaches of the peace, while the right of abusing seems to remain in full force, the laws made against it being rendered ineffectual by the *liberty of the press.*

"My proposal, then, is to leave the liberty of the press untouched, to be exercised in its full extent, force, and vigor, but to permit the *liberty of the cudgel* to go with it *pari passu.* Thus, my fellow-citizens, if an impudent writer attacks your reputation, dearer to you perhaps than your life, and puts his name to the charge, you may go to him as openly and break his head. If he conceals himself behind the printer, and you can nevertheless discover who he is, you may in like manner waylay him in the night, attack him behind, and give him a good drubbing.

"If, however, it should be thought that this proposal of mine may disturb the public peace, I would then humbly recommend to our legislators to take up the consideration of both liberties—that of the *press* and that of the *cudgel*—and by an explicit law, make their extent and limits; and, at the same time that they secure the person of a citizen from *assaults*, they would likewise provide for the security of his *reputation.*"

Sir, I stand with Franklin upon this ground. Every offence that can exist ought to be punished in some way or other. Most men will avow that their characters are dearer to them than their persons, or even their lives. Every one will admit that there is no adequate punishment provided for offences against character—certainly none by the laws. And if the doctrines of the report of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Campbell] are adopted, it results that there is to be no punishment whatever for offences of this kind when committed by senators.

I maintain, sir, this great proposition; that, in accordance with the system of the universe, and the laws of Providence, there should be adequate punishment for each offence. This is equally true as respects the moral, the physical, and the organic laws, as exhibited to us in the world around us, and explained in Revelation. I might, if it were necessary, substantiate this view by innumerable instances. The object of governments and of society is so provide a sufficient punishment for every wrong done to the citizen. But, from necessity, it leaves him, in many instances, the right of redress in his own hands. I further affirm that, upon the doctrines of the report of the majority, there can be no remedy whatever against assaults upon the character of the citizen, however gross, wanton, and malicious they may be, if made by a senator. Even as against licentious attacks from the press, no adequate remedy has as yet been provided by law; and if left solely to legal proceedings, the character of the purest and most innocent man or woman is liable to be utterly ruined.

Gentlemen need not tell me that the force

of public opinion is sufficient to correct the evil. Suppose, for example, a man steals your horse; you may tell him, forsooth, that he will lose his character by stealing; that he will be excluded from all good society; that he will be tabooed and lose the respect of the community; but will this be a sufficient check? He will care nothing for it, because the class of men who committ such offences do not care for public opinion. Upon the same principle, those men who indulge in vituperation and calumny, and delight to villify other people, thereby clearly show themselves to be dead to all sense of shame, and hence care nothing for public opinion. If they did, of course they would not indulge in such practices. If a dog barks at me, and I strike or kick him, you might say to me that if I did not like his barking, I ought to be content with barking back at him. If a man, standing in a ditch, would throw dirt at those passing by, he might say, if beaten, that it was wrong, and that others should be content with throwing back mud on him. So those men who villify other people would doubtless say, if it were left to their wishes, that all who were assailed by them, should be content with replies in abusive language. By this mode of conducting the contest, they would suffer nothing; because, being engaged in an occupation suitable to their gross tastes, and insensible to shame, of course they would suffer nothing, and would, on the contrary, have the malicious and mean gratification of seeing honorable and sensitive men degraded to their own level. Such wrong-doers are, therefore, only to be corrected and restrained by the application of the "*cudgel;*" by bringing to bear on them, in other words, a punishment which they can feel. No one expects to induce a lazy horse to pull by telling him that it is his duty to do it, or to correct a vicious dog by reading to him the ten commandments. So I maintain that you have a moral right to use such applications to common villifiers and calumniators as they will acknowledge and feel the force of it. This has been the practice of the world in all ages, and I insist that it rests on sound principles. I would act on it, under some circumstances, myself, and I justify morally any other man who resorts to it. I admit that our laws are made differently in this District and in my own State. If a man villifies another grossly and he is beaten, in my State, the judgment of the court is that he be fined one sixpence. Over the line, in Georgia, the jury would take the words into account and acquit him. But in every instance the community would morally justify or excuse the act. And you will find, in every case, that where a man is grossly insulted, and beats the one who insulted him, men will say that, though he has violated the law, he was excusable for it, and the courts punish him lightly. On the other hand, if he acts without just provocation, the courts will punish him severely. I hold, then, that the only effective way now known to reach men of this sort is the one to which I have referred.

Mr. Speaker, I dislike to characterize Mr. Sumner's speech, for several reasons. In the first place, I do not like to assail personally anybody, or to seem to speak offensively of a member of either house, if I can avoid so doing. In fact, I never have been called to account for an offensive word towards any member during my service here. In the second place, I dislike to refer in terms of severity to one who is understood to be a non-combatant. I feel differently about one who might call me to account; there is someting not disagreeably exciting sometimes in that. In the third place, I am especially averse to attacking any man who has been assailed by another, and failed to make any defence. Lastly, sir, it is reported—whether truly or not seems to be doubted—that Mr. Sumner has not yet entirely recovered. There are two opposite stories as to this point, and the public will find out which is true after a while.

Nevertheless, that gentleman stands in an attitude now of a man who has brought an action for slander, or rather he is like a man who has brought an action for damages for assault and battery. His character and conduct, then, come necessarily to be reviewed. In that way I am obliged to allude to his speech, well knowing that political opponents will profess not to see the difference between his position and that of other members, whom it would not be right for me to assail. And, again: while describing his speech, I have a difficulty to encounter which is embarrassing.

If I should characterize that gentleman's speech fairly and truly, as a judge charging a jury would have to characterize it, I must adopt a language and manner more like Cicero's second philippic against Anthony, than anything else I can think of. I stand before the public—if I shall attempt to do justice to that speech as I look on it, and as I suppose the whole country looks on it, for I have heard but one opinion about it—I stand in the attitude of a man who seems to be assailing and denouncing somebody, and I regret to be placed in any such position. I will, therefore, pass over it as lightly as I can, to do anything like justice to the gentleman from South Carolina. It is agreed by almost everybody, that the speech of Mr. Sumner is the most offensive and scurrilous ever heard in either house of Congress. I have no doubt you may, by looking through the debates, find here and there a phrase as bad, perhaps, or nearly as bad, as any one used in that speech. He has however, made a general collection, seemingly, of all the gross and offensive expressions accessible to him, written them out, and occupied two days in their delivery. We, of the South, have been accustomed to this sort of denunciation and abuse for a long while. I know that northern gentleman cannot appreciate, perhaps, our feelings in this respect.

Let me put this case to them: Suppose any gentleman here from the North lived directly on the street, and some knave or other should stand opposite the house and villify him and his family with all manner of vituperative epithets; the gentleman remonstrates, but the villifier says: "I admit that I have not the right to interfere with your family affairs—that belongs to yourself; but I have the freedom of speech, and I mean to exercise it, to show up the turpitude of your family, to expose its ignominy, and show that it embraces in its conduct the sum of all villanies." He stands there from day to day, and for a long term of years, and continues his slander and vituperation. There is a crowd of loafers around him to laugh at his insults. You know that that man is saying what he does not believe, and, in fact, knows to be infamously false; yet he continues it merely to gratify these low and mean blackguards to obtain their votes. Now, I put it to gentlemen, how many years would you allow a man to stand before your door to villify you in that way? If the man, after bearing it for awhile, went out and cudgelled the slanderer, how many here would blame him? If one-half of what is said in that speech were said by any knave of Pennsylvania avenue against the community, and some one of those assailed should, after awhile, cudgel him, would not everybody, including the preachers and women, say that it was *good for him?* Is there any difference because this thing is done by a senator who is shielded from a suit for slander, or an indictment for libel, by his senatorial privileges? On the contrary, ought not a senator, invested as he is with some extraordinary privileges, to be more scrupulous? I admit that for words spoken in debate in the Senate you cannot bring suit against Mr. Sumner; but does not that increase his moral guilt?

I must, however, refer to the scene of the delivery of this speech itself. I happened to be in the senate for half an hour during its delivery. I was there also two years ago, when a similar speech was made. I looked around over the Senate. I saw a body of gentlemen, some forty or fifty in number, many of them high-toned men, with nice sense of honor and delicacy of feeling, sitting quietly, listening to fierce denunciations of themselves, their section, and people, in the grossest language that offensive vituperation and calumny could assume. They bore the infliction not patiently, but still tolerated it without stopping it by its merited chastisement, out of deference to the rules of the Senate, and consideration for the State of the senator, for one, two, and I believe three days on one occasion. It struck me at the time as the most remarkable exhibition of human forbearance ever exhibited in the world. It was a sight never seen in any country but our own, where there is allowed the greatest latitude of speech, and the greatest deference is paid to constitutional rights. Such denunciations would not be allowed in any State legislature. All the members there being of the same State, the man using such language would soon be brought to the point and suddenly stopped.

In the Senate it was different. Owing to the sectional feelings now prevailing, the division of sentiment between the North and the South, senators, rather than risk adding to the ill-feeling already existing between the two sections, felt it to be their duty to sit still, and submit to such outrages in a hall intended for consultation between the representation between the representatives of the thirty-one sovereign States. As to the speech itself it would be preposterous to refer to it as an argument—a mere mockery to speak of it as an oratorical literary effort. It is a collection of scraps seized and appropriated for their supposed value or beauty, and jumbled together as pearls of counterfeit gems, would be by swine. Or rather it reminds me of the fable of the jackdaw that gathered the feathers of various kinds, and put them on to variegate its own dusky coat. The only thing original in that speech is the grossness with which he stains all that he has borrowed: and really I do not know, sir, but that I ought to take that back. Perhaps, if you, Mr. Speaker, and I were to go to the places where such language is used, we might find that the indelicacy and coarseness of the speech, like all else about it, was borrowed. And such a speech was delivered not only in a full Senate, but to a gallery crowded with refined and delicate ladies. Why, sir, in my own section of the country, such language is not used in public discussions, where *men only* are congregated. And if a candidate for the petty office of constable were to indulge in such phrases at a muster ground, where there was but one old woman selling beer and cakes, he would be silenced at once by those present.—It is most extraordinary that any man accustomed to the association of decent persons should have made such an exhibition of himself. I can only account for it on this hypothesis: Mr. Sumner is nearly allied to the school of Garrison and Wendel Phillips, who openly profess to be disunionists, and are making constant efforts to destroy this government. Doubtless Mr. Sumner entertains the same views, and is desirous of bringing the Senate into disgrace, so as to contribute powerfully to getting the whole government into disrepute, and thereby hasten its overthrow.

The manner, too, of its delivery was in keeping with the speech itself. Whether considered with reference to its impudence and insolence of tone, its gesticulation, and all the accompanying circumstances, it was obviously intended to be as offensive and disgusting as it was possible to make it.

Such a speech, so delivered, was quietly listened to by the Senate, out of respect for one of the States, which he claimed to represent. I may well say that the Senate then exhibited the greatest regard for liberty of speech that it is possible to conceive.

I now recur to the principle already stated, and hold with Franklin, that no man has a right to indulge in vituperation without being liable to be called to account for it. I confess, however, that I prefer the old mode of seeking redress, and that even the duel is less objectionable to me than the resort to summary violence, when it is practicable to do so. I know that there is a great clamor in the country against duelling, and I admit that it is an evil. So is hanging an evil, if you look at the case by itself. So is it an evil to tie a poor devil of a thief to the whipping-post.—But these are less evils than the crimes for which they are punishments, and which would be indefinitely multiplied but for such checks. Sismondi was right when he declared that one of the principal means of civilizing modern Europe *was the duel.*

By holding men responsible for their conduct you restrain excesses. Hence forbearance, justice, and courtesy of manner are the results. It is a silly notion of some people that duelling necessarily makes men quarrelsome and overbearing. On the contrary, men of courage are rarely, if ever, abusive, and are generally regardful of the feelings of others. If a man of that sort seeks a difficulty, however, he uses only a single word to effect his purpose. But the men who are fond of villification and abuse of others are generally craven cowards, who intend at the same time to shelter themselves from responsibility.

I am sorry to say that it is quite a common remark that the Senate of the United States has degenerated; and so it has. When I first came here it was the most orderly and dignified body I ever saw. But four or five abolitionists got into it, who, professing to be non-combatants, nevertheless thought to give themselves consequence at home by denunciation and abuse of their opponents; and as they could not, under the rules, be effectually punished, so as to make them behave like gentlemen, other senators were occasionally tempted to retort in strong language; so that the Senate has got to such a pass, that recently the oldest paper published in this city, alluding to a debate that had taken place one day in that body, said that it was gratifying that nothing personally offensive had occurred. The Senate has been brought down to that condition that it is thought to be a matter of congratulation if they can debate without excitement and personality for a whole day! Some of these senators say, "I have abused you, and mean to do it when I like; I will not fight you, however, in any way; but, if you attack me, I will defend myself." I must be pardoned for saying that I think that aggravates the offence. Suppose a man villifies me, and says, "I will not fight you on equal terms, but, if you attack me, I will defend myself."

Sir, if I attack him, and he kills me, he goes unpunished; but should I kill him, I must, in law, be held guilty of murder, and whether I escape capital punishment or not, I am seriously injured. A man who has no fear of personal injury in the collision may, nevertheless, well shrink from placing himself in the attitude of a felon. These men say, howev'r, that if attacked, they will *defend their bodies.* So do all animals, from the highest down to the *crawling worm.* When men, therefore, willingly assail others by vituperation, without intending to be personally responsible, they necessarily occupy a most cowardly attitude; but when they declare that they will resist attacks, if made on them, by this pretence to a sort of show of courage, they exhibit the greatest hypocrisy; and when thus they add hyprocrisy to cowardice, they have crept down into the lowest, the most contemptible and degraded, position that humanity can descend to.

Such is my opinion, and I stand on it. At the same time, when a man is conscientious, and avoids assailing and abusing other people, he is under no obligations to fight, and in fact rarely, if ever, has a difficulty of a personal character; but, should he be assailed, the law and the whole community are on his side, and he is well protected. But I do say that the man who takes upon himself to denounce and calumniate others, ought to be made responsible in some mode or other—I do not much care how. North Carolina, from which I come, is an old-fashioned State. We are in the habit of punishing men there for crime. We have no penitentiary in the State at all. Some years ago the legislature submitted the question of having a penitentiary to the people, and we voted it down by a large majority. Why? We admitted that some offences ought to be so punished, but we knew that if we got a penitentiary, we should cease to punish criminals capitally for high offences. The result was, that we kept our old common law system. We hang and whip men there if they deserve it; and the consequence is, I believe, that there is no country in the world where fewer crimes are committed. I am sorry to say that in New England, and some other portions of the country, where the light of the present age is claimed to have made more progress, there seems to be a great sympathy for criminals and offenders. In the earlier ages of every country, men are generally rather indifferent to personal danger, but are tenacious of character, and they prefer the hardy and manlier virtues; but as the country gets older, people become more and more attached to wealth and comfort, and endeavor to protect their bodies while they are more careless about their characters.—Already, in portions of the United States, the people are getting into this condition of things, and the consequence is, that there is so much sympathy for criminals now that you can hardly have men properly punished.—There are so many means provided for the ease and comfort of criminals, that I suppose it is a temptation to some men to commit crime, as, indeed, the newspapers have in some instances represented.

I am reminded of a ludicrous story which I recollect to have seen in some paper. When a portion of the troops intended for Mexico were being drilled, an old woman, who was looking on, suggested that they ought to have cushions on their weapons, in order that they might not hurt the Mexicans. Well, some of our people have got to cushioning the punishment of criminals to such an extent that the consequence is a great increase of crime.

To the intelligent, and educated, and sensitive man, imprisonment for a long term is perhaps the greatest punishment; but it is not so with the men who commonly commit crimes. It is the dread of death and of corporeal suffering that restrains them.

I hold, sir, that while the practice of duelling is objectionable, the prohibition of it by Congress some fifteen years since, as was then done, and the state of public opinion gotten up by that legislation, and the Cilley duel, out of which it grew, have done an immense amount of mischief. There have probably been twenty fights in the two houses of Congress since that time. I suppose every member will admit that it is a greater breach of the dignity of this House for members to have fisticuff fights on the floor, than for them to go out quietly to some place and shoot at each other, whether they hit or miss. If there is any member here who does not agree to that proposition, I am sure he will admit that the general system of vituperation which prevails here, lowering, as it does, the moral tone of the whole country, and diminishing the value of character, is a greater mischief than the occasional loss of life. I saw it stated in the papers the other day that more than seven hundred persons were killed by lightning during the last year. I have no idea that one-tenth of that number were killed in duels. Thunder-storms are supposed to purify the atmosphere, and duelling has a wholesome restraining effect sometimes on the public manners and morals. Instead of such a law as Congress did pass, if it touched the subject at all, it would have been far better for it to pass a law, saying that where a man has been guilty of a gross personality, and will not give satisfaction if called upon, he shall be expelled from the House. There would be some show of reason in that, but I am not for either law. If you will pass proper rules to restrain this abuse which is so often indulged in during debates, and put them in force, and punish those who violate them, either by fine or expulsion, then I shall be ready to vote to expel any man who commits a breach of the peace on this floor. But so long as your system tends to encourage a systematic course of vituperation and abuse, I hold that assaults and batteries, as lesser evils, are to be tolerated, and even maintain their restraining effects to be wholesome.

Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that we are beginning to lose that regard for character which prevailed at the time Benjamin Franklin wrote. If you compare our publications with those of that day, I think you will find that we place less value on reputation than formerly. It is the interest of a man of bad character to drag down every one else to his own level, just as the negro, who complains of the distinctions of color, would blacken everybody, so as to put all upon a level. It was Duke Chartres, I think, who said that, though he made no pretensions to a good character, he would give twenty thousand pounds for one, because he could make twice that much out of it. But it is the object of bad men to degrade character generally, and thus put all men upon a level with themselves.

To see the effect of this, let us for a moment look at the particular case under discussion. I have known Senator Butler for a long while. We live not far apart. I know of no man who has fewer personal enemies, or who is more generally respected as a man of the highest integrity and honor, and of the most generous and amiable nature—inded he is amiable and generous almost to a fault.—He seems to have retained in his bearing and manners very much of the simplicity of the child, with the intellect of the man. Hundreds of thousands of copies of Mr. Sumner's speech have been circulated against him in the North, and if, a few years hence, he should go into that section, how would he stand, and what would be thought of him? But the circulation of such a speech as this over that section is an injury not only to him, but to the community there. Suppose that hereafter a felon from the penitentiary should be a candidate for the Senate, or for some other office, and his bad character should be brought in charge against him. He might say: "It is true that I am rather a bad man, but look at Senator Butler—I am not quite as bad as he is; I can tell the truth sometimes, but he is a man covered with all sorts of infamy, and yet he has been a senator for many years." In other words the circulation of such libels has a tendency to lower the tone of the public mind, vitiate its taste, and destroy its morals; and I regard that as a greater evil than occasional assaults and batteries. As long as there are men in the world who value character more than life, efforts will be made to resent—by violence if necessary—assaults on it. Because it is, in a free country, surrounded by perils, it is not the less prized. Indeed like all else that is valuable, it must at times cost effort to preserve it. 'The rose is guarded by its thorn; the honey is defended by the bee."

Mr. Speaker, I maintain, then, in the first place, that the gentleman from South Carolina has committed no breach of the privileges of the Senate, the Senate not being in session at the time of the assault. I contend in the second place, that he did nothing wrong in going into the Senate chamber, so far as the place is concerned. I insist, in the third place, that a senator has no such privileges as puts him on a better footing than any other citizen, so far as protection to his person is concerned from assault and batteries. If he is beaten, his assailant, like the assailant of any other man, is indictable; he has also the remedy of a civil action for damages; and he has those other remedies to which I have alluded. As to expelling a member for disorderly conduct, that of course, means such conduct as, when we are in session, interrupts business. But, before I take my seat, I want to say one word on another point. I moved, some days since, to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions of one of the northern legislatures were ordered to be printed, demanding, I believe, that we should expel the gentleman from South Carolina. I recollect, also, that some resolutions came in here from the State of Massachusetts, very denunciatory in their character, and instructing us to expel him forthwith.

Now, I do not mean to say anything against Massachusetts as a State—I am not willing to assail any State; but I must say that the majority of that legislature—I do not assume that they represent the State truly—have placed themselves in an extraordinary position. Why, do not you and I know, sir, that a man cannot be a juror in a criminal case anywhere where the common law prevails, who has expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused?

Was it ever heard that any body of men, jurors or judges, could, with propriety, be allowed to pass upon any case which they had prejudged before hearing the evidence? Every member of that Massachusetts legislature who voted for the resolution would be disqualified from sitting on this case even as a juror, and yet they assume to instruct us forthwith to expel the gentleman from South Carolina.—Has the constitution given them any such authority? It is not pretended that it has.—The constitution of the United States says we shall be the judges of these matters, and we may punish members for disorderly conduct. Have they any right to instruct us? Suppose we had passed a resolution two years ago, and instructed the Massachusetts legislature to expel a certain notorious member who gave the name of "Hiss" to that legislature, for his misconduct: how would they have received that? And yet we might have said that as the constitution of the United States, and the laws made under it, were to override the constitutions and laws of the States, where they come in conflict, therefore the will of Congress should be superior to that of the Massachusetts legislature. But on what principle is it, I ask, that they can assume to instruct us?—We are sitting here as jurors or judges, and they have the modest assurance to send here their orders to direct us! The most remarkable thing of all was, that, in passing this resolution they do not seem to have said one word about the greatest offence in the transaction; the offence of their own senator against common decency and the proprieties of the Senate chamber, and of all that is commendable in gentlemanly bearing, and of the direct attempt to degrade the Senate itself to the level of the lowest haunts of blackguards. There are portions of that speech, Mr. Speaker, which I am sure no gentleman here would like to read aloud to his family. But I have already briefly characterized some of its features, and I now forbear.

Is it not singular that this Massachusetts legislature, and the other legislatures that have alluded to the matter, have not referred to this gross crime at all, while they occupy themselves with a petty assault and battery? They strain at a gnat because they have already *swallowed a camel.* They have already been able to swallow this gross offense, and being gorged now cannot take in a little one. Then look at all those meetings that took place in the North. Not a word was said about that speech. Does this not show an extremely vitiated taste in the getters-up of these meetings? Who is there that would not regard it as a greater evil to be wantonly and grossly aspersed, and have character to suffer than to be even stricken unjustly? Will not every one, at least, agree that he who wantonly villifies another is more criminal than the man who so assailed, chastises the wrong-doer?

I hold, then, that there is nothing in the case that distinguishes it from the many similar occurrences to which I have alluded, and which the House passed by without even a censure.

As a breach of the law of the District, it is a less offence, considering the great provocation given, than many which have been very lightly punished by the courts.

Nor does it afford ground for excitement in the country. Look back to a case already referred to. A senator from Pennsylvania was in the midst of his speech, for words then being uttered, violently assaulted by another senator, and neither the legislature of his own State, nor that of any other, thought it worth while to say one word about the matter; nor were there any meetings held to denounce or complain of the act.

As to the allegation that the freedom of speech is in danger, the idea is too preposterous to merit refutation. Is there a single member on this floor, or that of the Senate, who pretends that he has been restrained by personal fear, at any time, from saying whatever he desired to say? Is it not, on the contrary, true, that we are all, at times, liable to say too much under the impulse of our feeling, and we often desire to take back what we have already said? And does any one suppose that either of Mr. Sumner's predecessors in the Senate was ever in the slightest danger of violence for words spoken there? Who ever thought of assaulting Webster, or John Davis, or Everett, or Choate, or Bates, or Winthrop, or, in short, any of the illustrious men with which, in former times, Massachusetts honored the public councils?

I did intend, Mr. Speaker, to have said something about the efforts that are being made in various quarters to create political capital out of this affair. But if I were to do so I would have to refer to matters which are not necessarily connected with this case—to Kansas, to the slave power, the slave oligarchy, and various other things of which gentlemen on the opposite side speak in connection with this action. If I were to refer to these things I should be led astray from the path of duty. The gentleman from South Carolina ought not to be prejudiced by such references. He is entitled to a trial on the merits of his own acts, and should not be a sufferer because others may have been wrong.

These very attempts of the prosecutors to bring to their aid all these extraneous circumstances and prejudices show that they themselves are conscious of the weakness of their cause, and are seeking, therefore, to get such help as they are not entitled to use.

I, and those who concur with me, do not justify assaults and batteries in the eye of the law; but we say they may be excused and extenuated by gross outrages committed against character, and that this was a case of that kind. It should be left entirely, therefore, to the action of the courts, to be punished properly, according to its merits or demerits, by the judicial tribunals of the country.

The California Troubles.

WASHINGTON, August 7.

From a message sent to the Senate yesterday, it appears that the Governor of California asked the President for three thousand stand of arms to aid in repressing the troubles at San Francisco, but he replied that the laws of the United States had not been resisted, and he could not grant the request.

Affair of Honor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

A hostile meeting took place at noon today, near the residence of Francis P. Blair, Maryland, between Roger A. Prior, Esq., of the Richmond Enquirer, and Mr. Ridgway, of the Whig. The distance was ten paces, and the weapons pistols. After an exchange of shots, the affair was amicably adjusted, by the interference of Messrs. Brooks, Edmunson and Caskie, of the United States House of Representatives, and mutal friends.

The Senate has passed a bill providing for the compulsory prepayment of all transient printed matter. It does not propose any change of the existing law with regard to publications sent to regular subscribers; but only to make the prepayment of the rates compulsory, which the existing law prescribes for transient printed matter when prepaid.—The quantity of printed business circulars put into the mails unpaid, and on which scarcely any postage is collected, is said to be enormous.

AN INVETERATE THIEF.—A Buffalo paper says that a few days ago an officer attached to the police force of that city was conveying a sentenced criminal to the penitentiary, when he stopped at his own house for a moment, taking the prisoner in with him. In the front part of the house a quantity of tobacco and cigars were lying, and, while the officer stepped into the back room for a moment, the rascal stole the whole lot. Again: the same officer had received six shilling fees, which he put in his coat pocket, and started with his prisoner for Haine's House. Before they arrived there the prisoner picked the officer's pocket of the money.

The chinese emigration, which had been arrested for some time, has revived, and the Celestial emigrants are arriving quite numerously in California.

Two thousand bushels of prime white North Carolina Wheat, raised by Mr. Thomas Newby, were sold in New York on Friday at $1,86 1-2 per bushel.

Land Warrants have been issued, embracing more than 19,000,000 of acres under the act of March, 1855.

LIMPING BEAUX.—We have lately observed that several of our young friends limped while walking, and upon inquiring find that their legs are terribly lacerated by the contact with hooped skirts of ladies with whom they have been promenading.

If you want to see a black squall, just look at a negro baby attacked with the colic.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 14, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st	Dist.,	W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d	"	W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d	"	M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th	"	GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th	"	S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th	"	JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th	"	R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th	"	W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Glorious Victory!

The Democracy Have Swept Everything!

We have to day the gratifying task of announcing the complete and glorious triumph of the National Democratic Party! So far as information has come to hand, we have swept the State like a whirlwind. We predicted, weeks ago, the unparalleled victory now realized. Gov. Bragg gains tremendously over his vote two years since. This result shows the stern determination of the people to shake off party prejudice and act for the welfare of their section and in defence of their rights. It is a bright omen of the Union of the South, the election of Buchanan, and the happy perpetuity, of our privileges and enjoyments. We have no space to day for extended comment. Below will be found all the information we have received.

Official Vote of Buncombe.

Precincts.	*Governor.* Bragg.	Gilmer.	*Senator.* Coleman.	Vance.	*Commons.* Erwin.	Candler.	*Sheriff.* Hampton.	Brevard.
Asheville,	218	149	75	54	218	149	188	169
Swannanoa,	48	120	22	55	49	118	46	118
Fair View,	39	87	21	38	39	87	40	85
Limestone,	25	72	11	19	25	72	25	73
Bent Creek,	46	44	22	21	46	44	47	42
S. Homony,	10	66	6	34	10	67	8	69
N. Homony,	61	87	24	34	59	89	53	93
Turkey C'k	214	35	104	26	202	42	201	43
Sandy M'sh.	34	35	12	15	35	31	27	39
Ivy,	145	26	98	15	144	27	137	42
Reems Cr'k	118	66	46	36	118	68	116	69
Total,	958	787	441	346	945	797	888	829

Two years ago Gen. Dockery beat Gov. Bragg in this county 213 votes. Bragg's majority is now 171—showing a clear gain for the Democratic party of 384 votes! Mr. Coleman's majority is 95—a gain in the Senate vote of 148 over the strongest member of the American party in the county. Col. G. W. Hampton, Democrat, is elected Sheriff by a majority of 63. "Old Buncombe" has covered herself with glory. Such a complete and thorough rout our opponents never before experienced.

Madison.

Precincts.	*Governor.* Bragg.	Gilmer.	*Senate.* Coleman	Vance.	*Commons.* Yancey.	Fagg.
Hayes' Run,	141	47	68	49	82	113
Warm Springs,	47	18	13	10	28	31
Spring Creek,	49	26	35	18	42	29
Sandy Mush,	45	6	16	3	43	9
Pine Creek,	16	19	5	11	9	24
Ivy,	185	34	83	24	160	58
Bull Creek,	45	8	18	7	44	10
Gabriel's Cr'k,	36		22		36	
Rice Laurel,	9	23	1	8	6	24
Shelton Laurel,	2	69	1	31	2	66
	575	250	262	161	447	364

From the above table it will be seen that Madison has done nobly. Gov. Bragg's majority is 325. Dr. John Yancey, Democrat, beats Col. Fagg, K. N., 83 votes. Mr. Coleman's majority is 101. Merrill, Dem., is re-elected Sheriff by about 150 majority.

Yancey.

Bragg, 810; Gilmer, 320. Bragg's majority, 490.

SENATE.—Coleman, 433; Vance, 273.—Coleman's maj., 160.

COMMONS.—Pearson, Dem., 638; Garland, Dem., 553. Pearson's maj., 85.

SHERIFF.—Steward, Dem., 587; Wiseman, Dem., 586.

Henderson.

Bragg, 668; Gilmer, 647. Bragg's maj., 21. A Democratic gain of 465 votes!

SENATE.—Vance, 838; Coleman, 300.—Vance's maj., 58.

COMMONS.—Baxter, 707; Farmer, 643.—Baxter's maj., 64.

SHERIFF.—Arledge, 697; Greer, 555. Arledge's maj., 142.

In the Senatorial District composed of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey, David Coleman, Esq., Democrat, has a majority of 318 votes over Z. B. Vance, Esq., Know Nothing. Two years ago Mr. Coleman's majority was only 114.

Haywood.

Bragg, 537; Gilmer, 254. Bragg's majority, 283. A gain for Bragg of 288.

SENATE.—Thomas, Dem., 189; Hayes, K. N., 113. Thomas' majority, 76.

COMMONS.—Dr. Samuel L. Love, Dem., 505; John Killian, K. N., 270. Love's maj., 235.

Holland is elected Sheriff over Davis by 32 votes.

Jackson.

Bragg, 572; Gilmer, 106. Bragg's maj., 466.

SENATE.—Thomas, 293; Hayes, 97. Majority for Thomas; 196.

COMMONS.—Keener, K. N., 171; Bryson, Anti K. N., 256; Dills, Democrat, 272. Dills' majority, 16.

SHERIFF.—Davis, 519; Crawford, 108.

Macon.

David W. Siler, K. N., is reported elected to the Commons from Macon. Gilmer, it is also reported, has a majority of 29.

In the Senatorial District composed of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, Col. William H. Thomas, Democrat, has a majority of two or three hundred over Geo. W. Hayes, Esq., K. N.

McDowell.

Bragg, 536; Gilmer, 395. Bragg's maj. 141. Two years ago Dockery carried McDowell by 457—showing a gain for Bragg of 598!

SENATE.—W. W. Avery, Dem., 216; B. S. Gaither, K. N., 147.

COMMONS.—J. C. Whitson, Dem., 562; Halyburton, K. N., 372. Whitson's majority, 190.

SHERIFF.—G. W. Glass, Dem., 602; Halyburton, K. N., 332.

Burke.

Bragg, 523; Gilmer, 459. Bragg's maj., 64. A gain for the Democracy of 482!

SENATE.—Avery, 262; Gaither, 161.

COMMONS.—Frank Glass, Dem., 513; Erwin, K. N., 484. Glass' maj., 29.

Brittain, Dem., is elected Sheriff over Duckworth.

Caldwell.

Bragg, 438; Gilmer, 425. Bragg's maj., 13. A gain in two years of 414!

SENATE.—Avery, 211; Gaither, 220.

COMMONS.—Clarke, Dem., 436; Miller, K. N., 334.

In the Senatorial District composed of McDowell, Burke, and Caldwell, W. W. Avery, Esq., Democrat, has a majority of 161 over Col. B. S. Gaither, K. N. A noble triumph, and one at which every Democrat in the State will rejoice.

Rutherford.

Bragg, 1015—Gilmer, 786. Bragg's majority 229.

Dr. Columbus Mills, (Dem.,) is elected to the Senate from Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland, by a majority of three or four hundred.

Toms and Harrall, (Dem.,) are elected to the Commons from Rutherford.

Forsythe.

Bragg 1080—Gilmer 926.
926

Bragg's maj. 154

A gain of 59 for Bragg.

New Hanover.

Bragg 1522—Gilmer 570.
570

Bragg's maj. 952

A Democratic gain of 267.

Duplin.

Bragg 1113—Gilmer 155.
155

Bragg's maj. 958

Democratic gain of 222.

Sampson.

Bragg 987—Gilmer 506
506

Bragg's maj. 481

A Democratic gain of 220.

Guilford.

Bragg 572—Gilmer 2037.
562

Gilmer's maj. 1465

This is an increased vote for both parties.

The Elections.

In twelve counties of Kentucky, the American vote shows a falling off, and a general Democratic gain. The State is believed to have gone for the Democrats. The election was for county and judicial officers.

In Arkansas the Democrats are reported to be successful.

Missouri Election.

Returns from 13 counties give Benton 1,000 majority over Ewing, American, and 2,600 over Polk, Democrat, Caruthers, Democrat, is probably re-elected to Congress.

Gov. Bragg's Gains.

We give elsewhere all the returns received. The vote in most of the counties heard from shows gratifying gains for the Democratic party. But the heaviest gains have been made in this Congressional District. In the following eleven counties, viz: Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, and Rutherford, Gov. Bragg has made a nett gain of *four thousand one hundred and fifty three!* since 1854. The three remaining counties of the District—Cherokee, Watauga and Wilkes—not heard from. In our next issue we shall be able, probably, to announce the full vote. Gov. Bragg's majority will undoubtedly be very heavy. The Legislature will also be decidedly Democratic. Of the sixteen members known to be elected from this District, fourteen are Democrats.

Mr. Clingman's Speech.

We publish this week the able speech of our immediate Representative, delivered on the 9th July, in defence of Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina. It will be read with interest, and will be found, like everything emanating from its distinguished author, to be bold, manly, and to the point.

First Class Pianos.

See the card of Prof. Kern, in another column. He will be in town in a day or two, and will be happy to furnish first class Pianos, Church and Parlor Organs, Melodeons, &c., for all who desire it. He will also tune and repair these instruments. Prof. Kern is highly recommended.

Alabama Election.

The Alabama election is all in favor of the Democracy.

The Jackson Meeting.

In another column will be found a communication giving an interesting account of a stirring Democratic rally in Jackson. It was written for last week's paper, but did not reach us in season. We give it now, omitting a paragraph or two relating to the late election. The Democracy of Jackson will give a good account of themselves in November, as indeed they always do.

RABUN GAP RAIL ROAD CONTRACTS LET.—Judge Frost and Colonel Walter Gwynn, President and chief engineer of the Blue Ridge (Rabun Gap) Rail Road, were in this place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, according to appointment, for the purpose of receiving proposals for the work on the road, commencing at this point. It was advertised that 30 miles would be let, but owing to certain litigation pending in relation to Blount county bonds, and which we hope and believe will soon be determined in favor of the company, contracts were given out for but sixteen miles, commencing at Knoxville. The difficulty will, no doubt, be removed in time to prevent any unnecessary delay in letting out the remainder of the 30 miles.

The following are the successful bidders, as their names have been furnished us:

Masonry of the Holston and Little River bridges, to T. Fossick.

Grading of 2d, 3d, 4th 5th sections, to C. H. Locker & Co.

Grading of the 8th, 9th, 10th and 14th, to Messrs. Offut.

Grading of the 6th section, to I. S. Offut; 15th and 16th, to W. R. Manly; 11th, 12th and 13th, to Siler & Monday; Masonry over "Knob," "Stock" and "Pistol" creeks, to Messrs. Reynolds & Layman.—*Knoxville Register.*

THE SHADOWS OF CHILDHOOD.—God bless the little children! We like their bright eyes their happy faces, their winning ways, their rosy dreams! Nothing seems to weigh down their buoyant spirits long; misfortune may fall to their lot, but the shadows it casts upon their life-path are fleeting as the clouds that come and go in an April sky. Their future may, perchance, appear dark to others, but to their fearless gaze it looms up brilliant and beautiful as the walls of a fairy palace. There is no tear which a mother's gentle hand cannot heal, no anguish, which the sweet murmuring of her soft, low voice cannot soothe. The warm generous impulses of their nature have not been fettered and cramped by the cold formalities of the world, they have not yet learned to veil a hollow heart with false smiles, or hide the basest purposes beneath honeyed words. Neither are they constantly on the alert to search out our faults and foibles with Argus eyes; on the contrary, they exercise that blessed charity which "thinketh no evil."

Never take a paper more than ten years without paying for it. If, at the end of ten years, the printer insists on having his pay, be sure to stop it in disgust.

There is an old maid out west so tough and wrinkled that they use her forehead to grate nutmegs on.

☞ Charles Sumner has gone to the mountains, not finding the sea breezes of Cape May so beneficial as he expected.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Asheville,	August	10
Waynesville,	"	12
Webster,	"	13
Franklin,	"	14
Head of Valley River,	"	15
Murphy,	"	17
Fort Hembree,	"	18
Waynesville,	"	24

12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.
june 5.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

FOR THE NEWS.

The Democracy of Jackson.

Saturday last, was a high day for the democracy of Jackson. According to previous notice a democratic anti-know nothing flag was hoisted in Webster, with the devices, 'Buchanan, Breckenridge, Bragg and victory,' on one side; and on the other, 'THE CONSTITUTION AND UNION.' After these devices were spread to heaven's own free breeze, to be wafted until November next, the people returned to a beautiful grove, where seats had already been prepared, to accommodate the immense crowd, that had assembled from all parts of the country, and where they were addressed by Mr. James R. Love, Jr., in connection with the candidates for the next Legislature. Mr. Love lead off in an argumentative and telling speech in behalf of the claims of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, and of the platform upon which they stood. He commenced by remarking, that the flag which had just been hoisted, and the speech which he should make, was not designed to have any influence, whatever, in the election of the county officers; but entirely for the devices of the flag which they had hung upon the "outer wall." He said that these were they upon which the whole country looked for success and permanency to our free institutions, and that it afforded him no small degree of pleasure, to present that flag in the name of two good democratic ladies of Haywood, who had wrought it with their own fair hands, to wave over the *Constitutional, Union-loving conservative* men of Jackson. He then asked the question, should that flag float triumphantly as heretofore, or should it be lowered in dishonor to the dark spirit of the *isms* of the day? He said that democracy was battling against these *isms*, and he trusted that every patriot's arm would be nerved to strike with it, that peace might again be restored to our now bleeding country. He then took up the nominees of the know nothing party and the last Philadelphia platform and showed most conclusively that no whole-souled true-hearted southerner could stand upon that platform—that it was a wishy washy "verbare" concern, and gave no protection, in the least, to our fifteen millions of property invested in slaves; and that they had not only stricken out the 12th section, our once meagre protection, and which had no sooner passed the Convention than it it was repudiated by the Northern councils; but that they deprecated the repeal of the Missouri restriction. In the convention, Mr. Love said that, although this line was *unconstitutional, unjust,* and *oppressive* to the South, inasmuch as she was entirely excluded North of it; and the North permitted to come south of it; yet she (the South,) was willing to abide by it, and when Mr. Douglas introduced an amendment to the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon, on the 10th August, 1848, to extend this line to the Pacific ocean, the South to a man came up to its support, while the North, with a few honorable exceptions, went against its extension. He said, that since the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill, the North turns right around, and asks with her glaring inconsistency to give us the Missouri restriction.—Mr. Love in this place discussed the merits of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and showed that it was only by carrying out its wise provisions that sectional animosities would be done away, and that when the people are left free to act for themselves, and not acted for by brawling politicians at Washington, they always acted *right.* He then, in a candid and able manner, discussed the three leading ideas of the know nothing party, namely: Fidelity to the Union, opposition to the Romish church, and opposition to the immigration of foreigners. He said that with regard to the first, he had but little to say, from the fact that all the leading parties heretofore and the present, professed fidelity to the Union, and that it was an innate principle of man to love his country, and hence, he saw no necessity of swearing a man to this when his own patriotism would prompt him *to be true to his country.* He then took up the other two ideas and fully demolished them, and in the conclusion of his argument said, that it was not necessary that he should consume his time by arguing these points, for by the actions of the know nothings themselves they were done away—that while they professed opposition to the Roman Catholics, they admitted them into their lodges and conventions, and that Millard Fillmore, in his recent speech at Albany, N. Y., had spoken in favor of the honest industrious foreigner. He here quoted Mr. Fillmore's speech, and read the naturalization laws, and showed that Mr. Fillmore's position as to the character of the foreigner was nothing more nor less than that required by those laws.

He next took up the political course of Kenneth Rayner, and commented upon his letter addressed to the bolting abolition know nothings, declining their nomination for the Vice Presidency. He showed very clearly, from the spirit and manner in which Mr. Rayner had written this letter, that he deserves the contempt of every true North Carolinian.

Mr. Love then gave good reasons that the present contest was between Buchanan and Fremont, and that Mr. Fillmore would be found no where in the race. After reviewing the political life of the venerable Buchanan, and gallant Breckenridge, Mr. Love made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Constitution and Union. I shall not attempt to give it—suffice it to say, that when he took his seat, he was greeted by the good feeling and admiration of his numerous friends.

Mr. Love is a talented young man, and bids fair to become one of our most effective public speakers. His speech will tell in an unprecedented majority next Thursday for Bragg, and next November for Buchanan.—Put down all the voters of Jackson for Bragg and Buchanan except about one hundred.

A DEMOCRAT.

Auguts 4th, 1856.

The following table exhibits the number of killed and wounded by rail road and steamboat accidents during the month just closed, the number of lives lost by fires, and the amount of property destroyed by conflagrations. Fires which have not destroyed property estimated at twenty thousand dollars are not enumerated:

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Rail road accidents,	78	137
Steamboat accidents,	62	10
By fires,	12	5
Total,	152	152
Property destroyed by fire,		$1,121,000

First Class Pianos, &c.

TUNING AND REPAIRING.

A. G. KERN, lately Professor of Music in Greensborough (N. C.) Female College, respectfully informs the citizens of Buncombe and neighboring counties, that he has made arrangements which enable him to furnish Pianos of any "*first class*" maker that purchasers may prefer, ☞ *at factory prices!* ☜ Those who design purchasing instruments, (whether now or at some future time,) by sending me their address to Asheville, can have circulars forwarded to them, containing a full explanation of my method of doing business, terms, &c. No one will fail to perceive, that in view of the fatal mistakes so often made by purchasers in the selection of instruments, and the imposition frequently practiced on those not capable of judging of the merits of a piano, the plan I have adopted must prove highly acceptable to the musical portion of the community.

Church and Parlor Organs, Melodeons, &c., furnished on similar terms.

N. B. The same places visited regularly every year.

☞ *Tuning, and repairing in all its branches,* executed in an unexceptional manner.

Orders may be left at the Eagle Hotel, Asheville.

August 14, 1856.

To the Overseers of the Western Turnpike Road.

You are hereby notified to have your Road worked out, and put in good order, forthwith. If you do not, at September Court you may expect to pay cost, for some portions of the Road are in bad condition.

S. MUNDAY, *Agent.*
Franklin, August 14, 1856.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills: Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.
August 14, 1856.

If You are coming, why don't you come along?

And supply yourself with a lot of Spratt's Patent Hermetical Self-Sealing Fruit Cans—a new and indispensable article for the lovers of good things. Just received by Express at the People's Emporium, by the public's obedient servant,
Aug. 14. E. J. ASTON.

Brownlow's Book.

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, L.L.D. 100 copies of the above work just received at ASTON'S.
August 14.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by
March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors Fees $105. Matriculation Fee $5.—Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to
PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Undergraduate Department.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise.—Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French Spanish, German, Drawing, Book Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates, from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
Nashville, July, 1856. 262.

NOTICE.

AN Installment of Thirty-Eight ($38) Dollars will be required, on each SHARE of the Capital Stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 1st September, next.

Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments.

The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store, (Mr. B. C. Lankford's,) at 12 o'clock on that day.

By order of the Board,
McK. JOHNSTONE.
Sec. & Treas.
Valley Store, July 19th, 1856. 362.

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscribers have opened a BEEF MARKET, and invite the public generally to call and try them. They kill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. White, in the east end of town. Customers can be served either on the evening of killing, or the next morning. They kill none but No. 1 cattle, and will try to give satisfaction.

J. M. ISREAL,
W. T. WHITE.
Asheville, July 31, 1856. 361 tf

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

CHEAPEST GOODS

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they

HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the Goods.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.
Asheville, July 10, 1856.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL, MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a *first class Hotel;* its admirable location with regard to *coolness and quietness,* being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.
June 5, 1856. tf

Rail Road Instalment.

IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an Instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent, heretofore ordered, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer.
June 26, 1856. 5t

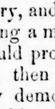
Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.
May 22, 1856.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,

In Cherokee County, N. C.



I WILL OFFER for sale to the highest bidder, on the 2nd day of September next, (being TUESDAY of Cherokee Superior Court,) at the town of

Murphey,

all of my LANDS remaining unsold, lying on Hiwassee River, 16 miles East of Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., containing 1000 Acres, more or less.

The tract upon which I reside contains about 500 acres, and is one of the best improved Farms in Western North Carolina, having upon it a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses, a good orchard, and an excellent spring convenient for use. There are 200 acres of this tract in cultivation, 150 acres being

GOOD BOTTOM LAND,

a portion of which is well adapted to meadow.—The remainder is timbered land, a part of which could be easily cleared, and would produce well.

Another tract lies adjoining and above on the River, containing 300 acres, 100 of which is BOTTOM, partly meadow. This tract is well watered and well timbered.

I have also two Mountain Tracts, of 100 acres each, lying in good range, convenient for grazing.

Terms.

One third cash—the remainder in instalments of one and two years, bearing interest, with bond and good security.

SAM'L TATE.
Fort Hembree, N. C., July 21, 1856.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.
April 3. tf

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at ASTON'S.

HACKS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand several

HACKS, &C.,

for the accommodation of travelers.

As to my stock, drivers, &c., I will only say, give me a trial. My stable is opposite the Eagle Hotel, on the lot of J. M. Blair & Co. When not at the Eagle Hotel, I can be found at Dr. Hilliard's Office. A. PORTER.
Asheville, July 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.
July 17, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.
August 7, 1856.

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.
Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, 100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.
Going off very low for cash.
BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes;)
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;
And many others, too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Human, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

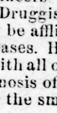
The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.



THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GOOD THINGS, And Plenty of Them!

THE subscriber has, at his Grocery Store, in the south end of Asheville, a great many things calculated to promote the comfort of his fellow-citizens, and which are offered for sale at low prices.

Among the desirable things on hand, he has Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Crackers, Soda, Soda Biscuit, Cakes, Cheese Sardines, Fish, Pickles of excellent quality and in great variety, Preserved Pears, Peaches, Apricotts, and Prunes; Candies, Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecans, and Nuts of every kind; Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Blacking, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Domestics, Fire Crackers, Lucifer Matches, and a hundred other notions, too tedious to be enumerated.

He is also anxious to close up his outstanding business, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to call and settle up, before the 15th of July, as money he must have, to meet his own engagements.

T. C. WINGATE.

June 29, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles, and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I desire to sell my **FARM,** on the waters of Cane Creek, immediately on the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, containing

300 ACRES,

There is about 40 or 50 acres of BOTTOM LAND, fine creek bottom, in a good state of cultivation; and about 50 or 60 acres of first rate upland under cultivation. Nearly all the ballance is susceptible of cultivation, and is truly No. 1 upland.

On the premises there is a first rate Apple and Peach

ORCHARD,

Plums, cherries, and a great many varieties of both late and early Fruit.

There is also on the place one of the best Sulphur Springs in Western Carolina.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me on the premises, or on Jesse S. Smith at Asheville. Terms of sale liberal.

MOSES SMITH.

June 12th, 1856.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.

Caroline Mitchell vs. Burton Mitchell.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th day of July, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

July 17, 1856. Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.

Mary C. Russel vs. Joseph Russel.

Petition for Divorce.

Ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff, or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness. John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th July, 1856. J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

July 17, 1856. Printer's fee $6.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.